



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

MEXICO.

Report from Tampico—Sanitary conditions—Mosquitoes in water containers.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, March 30, as follows:

The present sanitary condition of Tampico is anything but good. I have found mosquito larvæ in the gutters and pools in the streets, in old discarded cans found in open premises, and in water barrels found in the municipal plaza. I noticed many water containers, barrels, jugs, demijohns, etc. A very few had wooden covers, probably to keep the dust out. Even these wooden covers were exceptions. At present the stegomyia is in a minority. There are many culex, sufficient anopheles, and the stegomyia is rapidly increasing.

PANAMA.

Reports from Colon—Inspection of vessels—Disinfection of vessel on account of tuberculosis—Mortality—Insufficient water supply—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, March 20, 21, and 22, as follows:

During the week ended March 18, 1905, the following vessels cleared for ports in the United States and were granted bills of health:

Spanish steamship *Montserrat*, for Ponce, via South American ports, March 12, with 112 crew and 61 passengers. Norwegian steamship *Preston*, for New Orleans, via Limon, March 15, with 31 crew and 2 passengers. American steamship *Allianca*, for New York, March 16, with 66 crew and 54 passengers. American schooner *Sarah D. Fell*, for Philadelphia, via Cartagena, Colombia, March 17, with 10 crew and no passengers. British steamship *Wanderer*, for New Orleans, via Mexican ports, March 16, with 39 crew and 1 passenger.

Remarks on all bills of health as follows:

One case of yellow fever reported in Colon on March 6, and 1 case on March 9; both in hospital.

Yellow fever reported in Panama since March 1, 1905: 6 cases and 3 deaths.

The master of the American schooner *Sarah D. Fell*, left the vessel here and returned to the United States suffering with pulmonary tuberculosis. Upon the arrival of the new master, and at his request, the living quarters of the vessel were disinfected for tuberculosis by the quarantine officer of this port.

During the week ended March 21, 1905, 11 deaths were officially reported from the following causes: Dysentery, 2; tetanus, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 2; bronchitis, 1; disease of liver, 1; diarrhea, 2; lumbricoides, 1; dropsy, 1.

No cases of quarantinable diseases have been reported in Colon during the week. The 2 cases of yellow fever previously reported have recovered.

Bowel troubles have been prevailing to some extent, and a number of cases of dysentery have presented themselves at the hospital for treatment. These troubles are undoubtedly due to the bad water supply. The season has been exceptionally dry, and good drinking water is becoming scarce. While the majority of the foreigners here can obtain good water, the working and poorer classes are compelled to buy their water from the Panama Railroad, the source of the supply

being the Monkey Hill reservoir. The water is of poor quality, and sold at the rate of one-half cent a gallon. In the morning and evening, during the hours of delivery, the water stations are surrounded by people clamoring for water.

No cases of yellow fever have been reported in Panama since case No. 8, which appeared in my report of March 15, 1905.

MARCH 22, 1905.

One new case of yellow fever was reported to-day at the Colon Hospital. The patient, an American, age 18, was admitted to the hospital on March 17, since which time he has been under observation and isolated. This same patient had been discharged from the hospital on the 9th instant after recovering from a typical attack of malarial fever. From the time of his first admission to the hospital to the 17th he had not been out of the city of Colon, having lived, in the meanwhile, in two different second-rate lodging houses.

There appears to be no connection between this case and the case which was reported as having originated here on March 4 (case No. 3, official report for March). As neither of these cases can be traced to Panama it must be definitely concluded that the infection exists in this city.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report from Manila—Plague—Inspection, disinfection, and fumigation of vessels.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, February 23, as follows:

During the week ended February 18, 1905, the quarantinable diseases reported for the city of Manila were as follows: Plague, 2 cases and 1 death.

During the week the following vessels cleared for the United States:

On February 15, 1905, the U. S. army transport *Thomas*, for San Francisco, via Nagasaki and Honolulu, with 174 crew, 135 cabin and 664 steerage passengers. Crew and steerage passengers were bathed and their baggage and effects disinfected; cargo was inspected before loading; portions not passed were disinfected. Vessel partially disinfected at Mariveles. All persons on board inspected on board at hour of sailing.

On February 15, 1905, the British steamer *Massapequa*, for Boston and New York, via Cebu. Vessel was fumigated throughout. Final inspection of personnel will be made at Cebu.

PORTO RICO.

Report from San Juan—Transactions of Service—Vital statistics.

Chief Quarantine Officer King reports, March 27, as follows:

Transactions of the service at San Juan and the six subports during the month of January, 1905.

Vessels inspected.....	25
Vessels detained in quarantine	4
Persons detained in quarantine.....	11
Bills of health issued	30

The vessels detained were the Red D Line steamships *Philadelphia* and *Caracas*, which arrived on January 11 and 25, respectively, from ports